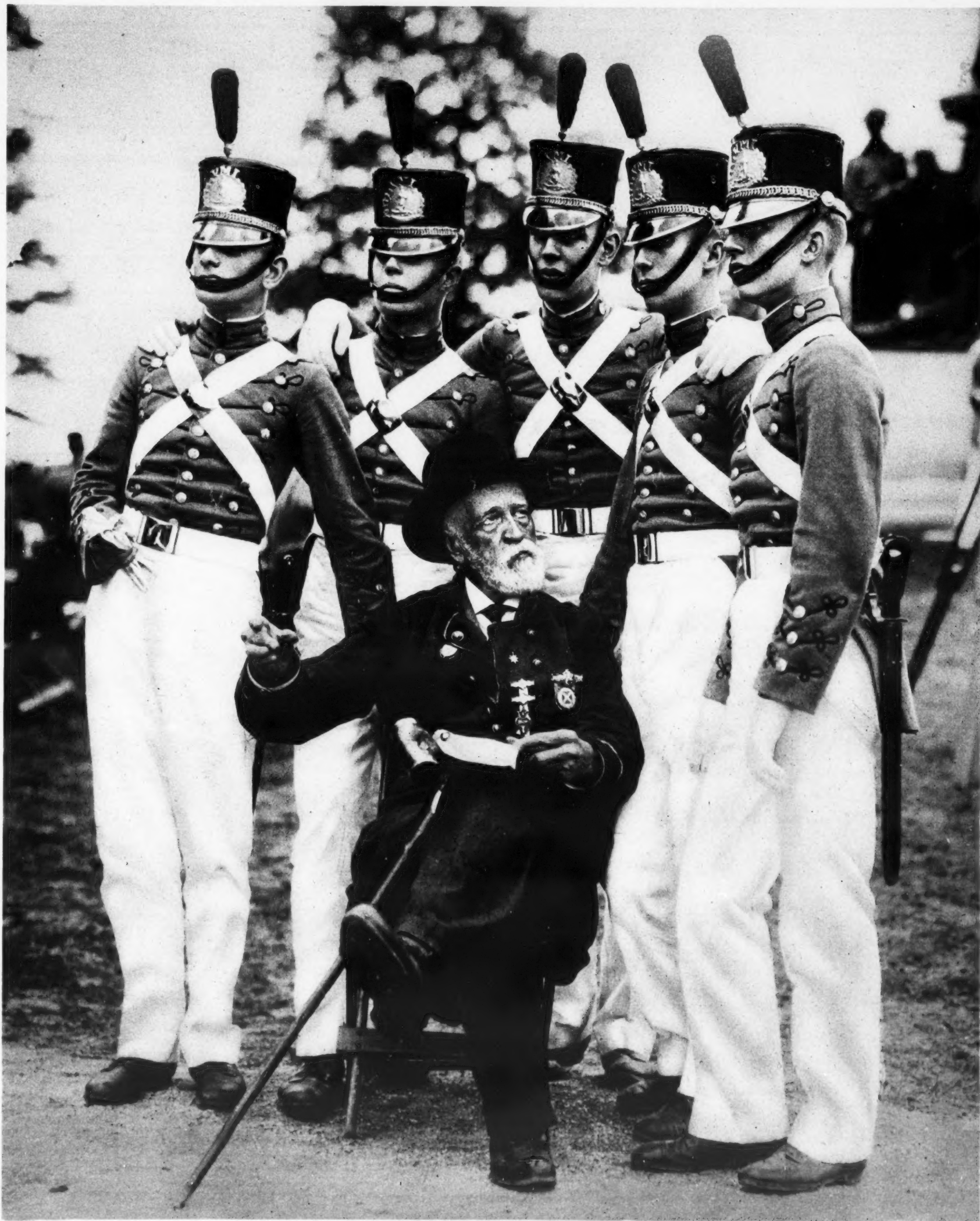


# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL



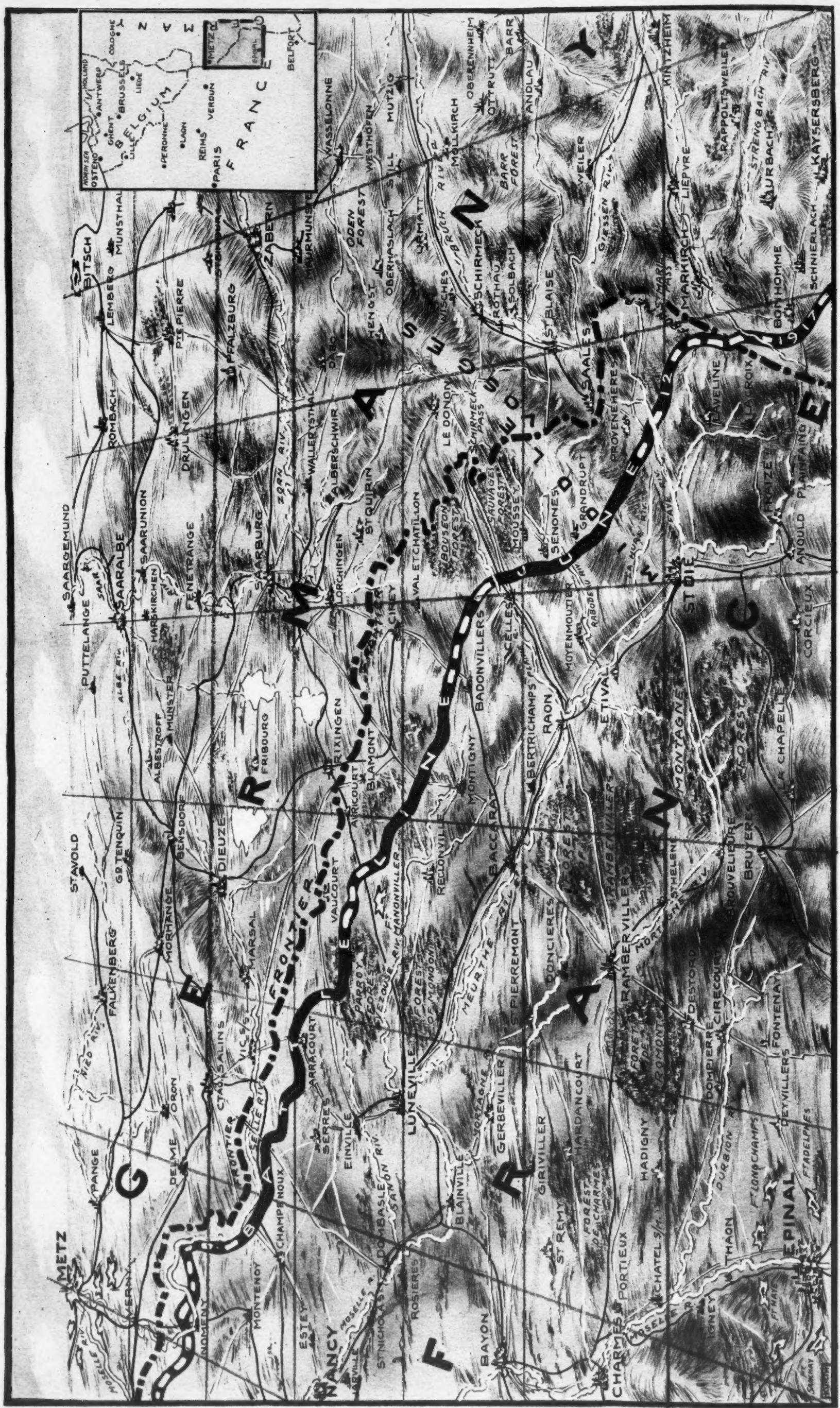
1863—1917.

General James M. Ray, an ex-Confederate veteran, describing to Virginia Cadets on Gettysburg field during the recent 54th Memorial Celebration the strategy of the battle.

(N. Y. Times Photo Service)



Picture Map of the Western Front—Sector No. 8.  
(DRAWN IN TEN-MILE SQUARES IN PERSPECTIVE.)



This sector of the western front shows an area where the battle line and the Franco-German frontier are very close to one another, and part of the only piece of German territory in the Western theatre of the war which has been occupied. Although the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine is one of France's declared aims in the war, there has been no important fighting in this region for a long time.

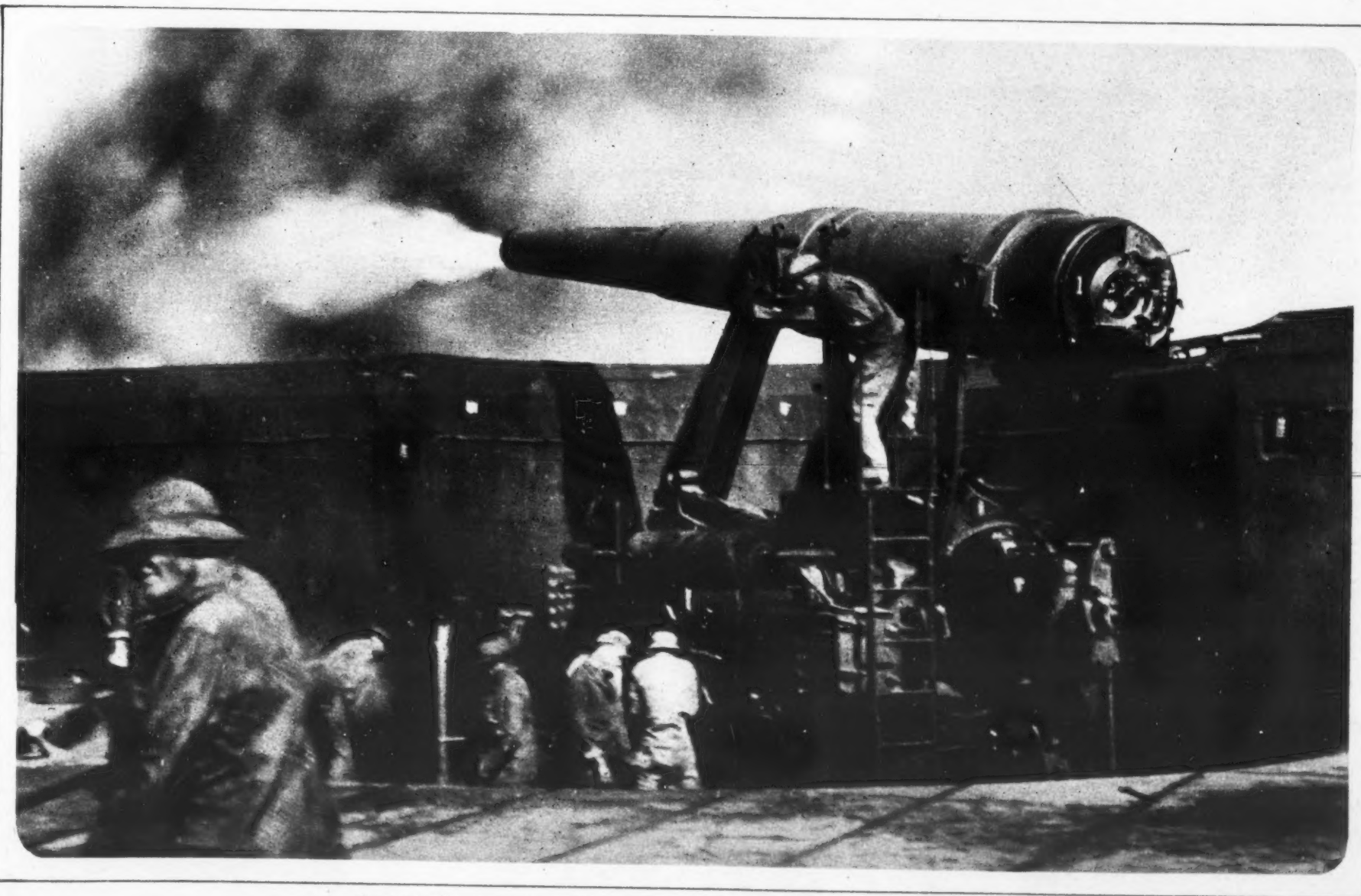
(Copyright New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial.)



## Big Guns Which Will Speak for Uncle Sam



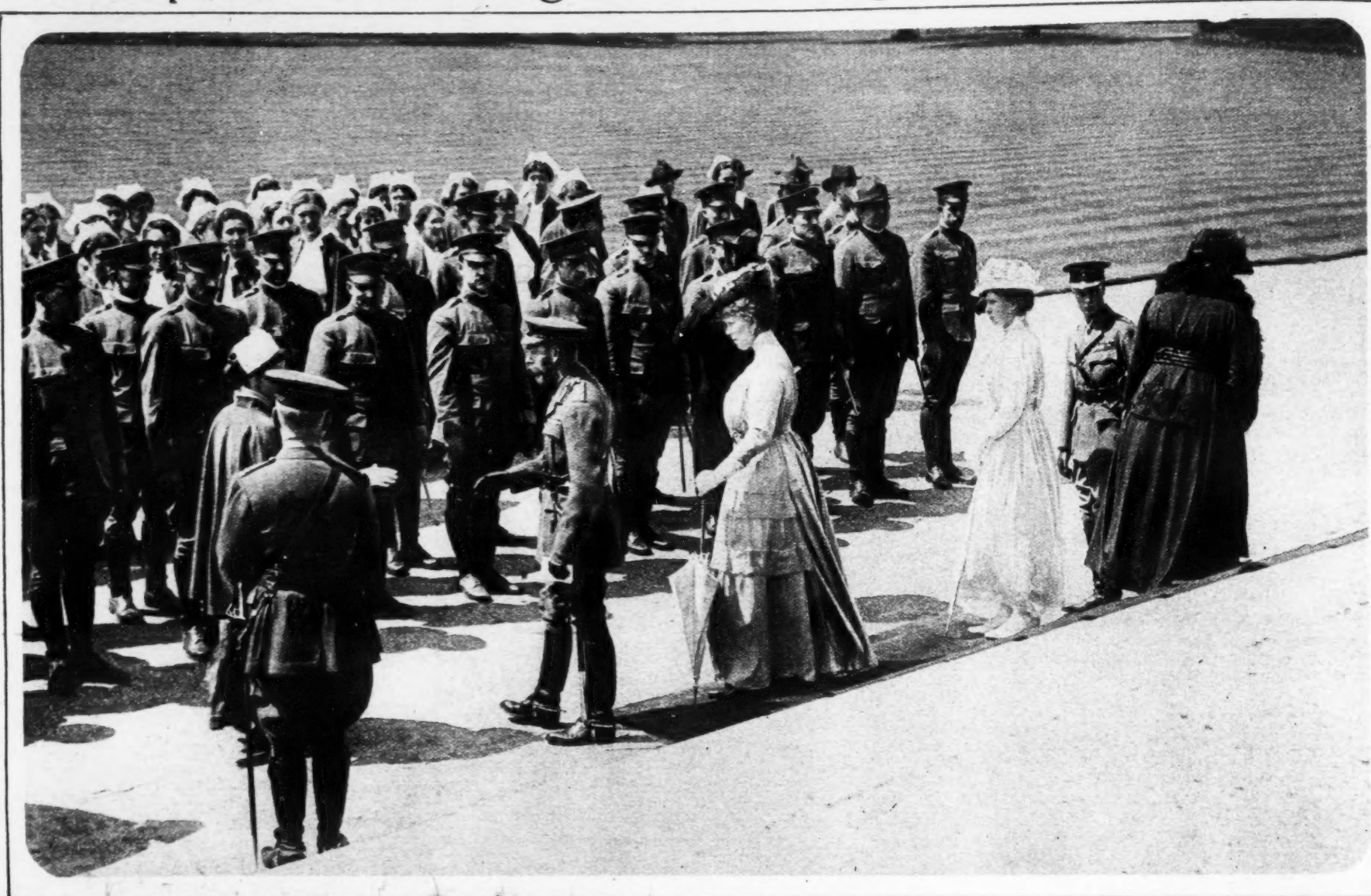
Placing one of the new 8-inch guns in its turret on one of America's fast cruisers.



A vast disappearing rifle mounted at one of our coast defenses.  
(Photos, Central News.)



## Co-operation Growing Between Anglo-American Allies.



King George inspecting the American Medical Contingent in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. As soon as the contingent has received further training in England it will go to the front and help the over-worked medical staff there.  
To the right of the King, in the order named, are Queen Mary, Princess Mary, and the Prince of Wales.



The British Government has been the first to take advantage of the law passed by Congress to permit the allied Governments to call for volunteers among their subjects, or citizens, in this country. This photograph shows Captain J. A. Robertson Durham (wearing the Glengarry cap) at work at the offices just opened by the British Recruiting Mission in New York City, dealing with applicants who wish to join the British Army.

(Photo Bain News Service.)





To  
Lead  
Our  
Men  
on the  
Firing  
Line  
in  
France



LIEUT. COL. LOGAND FELAND,  
Second in command of the regi-  
ment of U. S. Marines, who  
has gone to France.

MAJOR JOHN L. HINES,  
Assistant Adjutant General of the  
Headquarters Staff of the Ameri-  
can Expeditionary Force.



Above: MAJOR  
GEN. WILL-  
IAM L. SI-  
BERT, who  
will lead one  
of the three  
divisions under  
General Persh-  
ing in France.  
To the left:  
COLONEL  
JOHN BID-  
DLE, Superin-  
tendent of  
West Point  
Military Acad-  
emy, who has  
been appointed  
to command  
the new Sixth  
Regiment of  
Engineers,  
which is being  
organized for  
service in  
France.  
To the right:  
LIEUT. COL.  
ROBERT H.  
DUNLAP of  
the United  
States Marine  
Corps.



(Photo © Inter-  
national Film  
Service & © Press  
Illustrated  
Service.)





## Allies' Diplomatic Victory in the Balkans

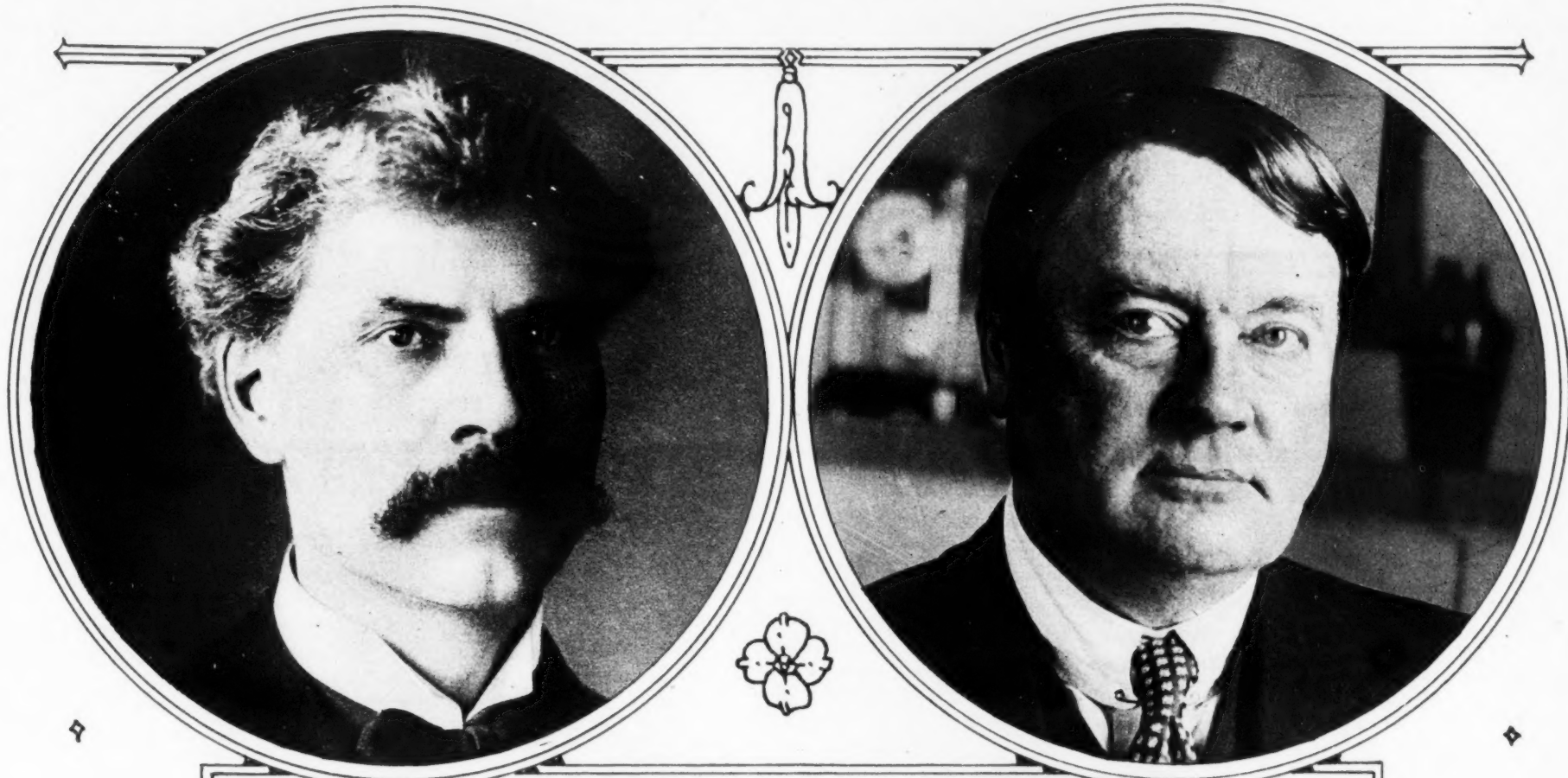


The long-drawn-out trouble in Greece, where King Constantine has tried to give rein to his pro-German sympathies in spite of the repeated efforts of the allied diplomats, has at last been brought to an end by the monarch's own abdication at the demand of France, Great Britain, and Russia, which are Greece's three protecting Powers. Constantine is succeeded by his second son, Alexander, as King of the Hellenes. The representative of the Allies who forced matters to a crisis was Senator Jonnart, the French Commissioner, who had arrived at Athens only a couple of days before Constantine's abdication. In the accompanying photograph of the royal family (from left to right): Prince Paul, Prince Alexander, the new King; ex-Queen Sophia, Prince George (standing at back), ex-King Constantine, Princess Irene (standing at back), and Princess Catherine.





# Personalities in the News of the Week

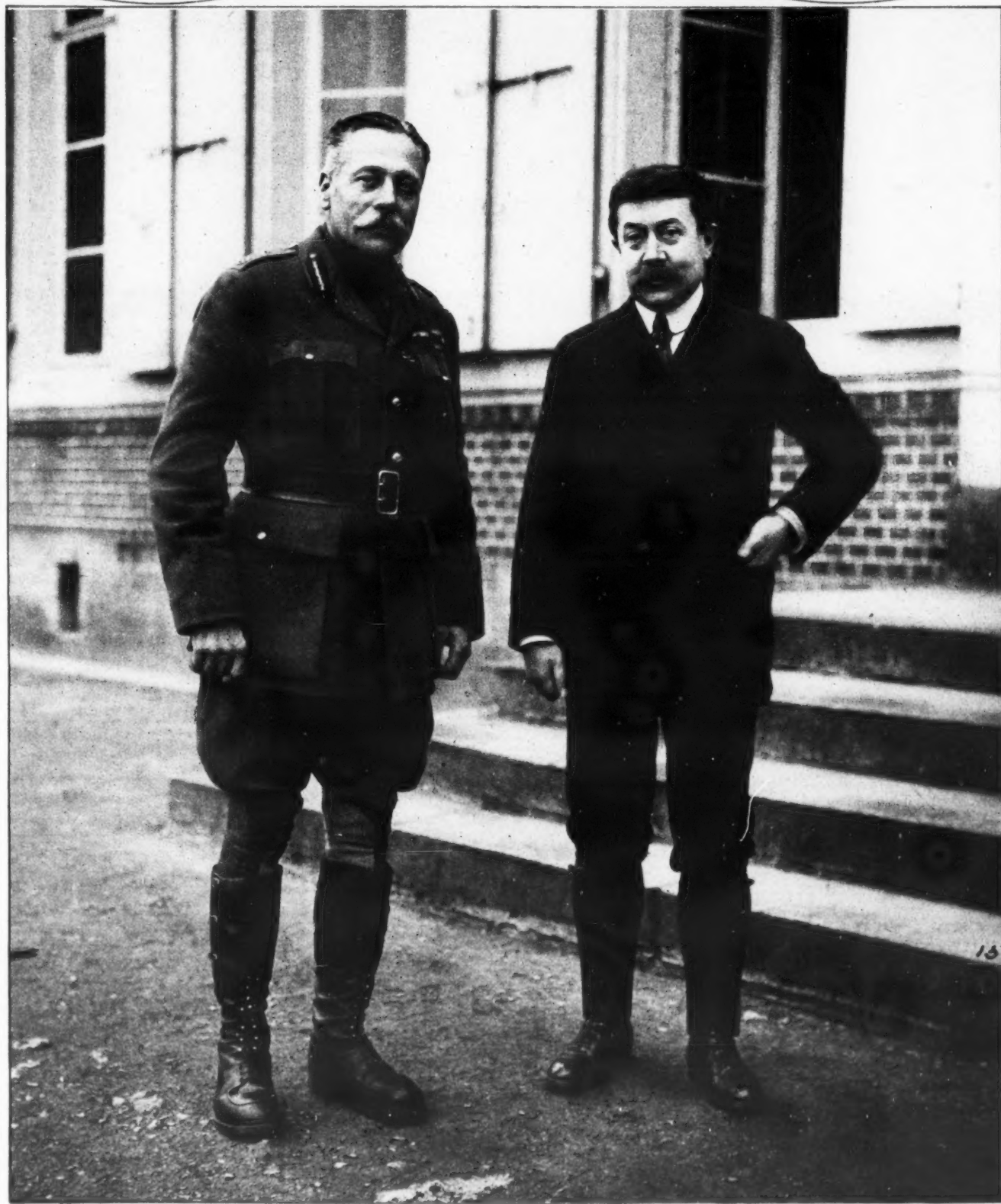


J. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Socialist Member of Parliament and pacifist leader, who, after being granted a passport by the British Government, has been prevented from going to the peace conference by the action of the Seamen's Union, which disapproves of the "peace without, victory" program.

(Photo Bain News Service.)

Lord Northcliffe, the well-known British newspaper proprietor, who has been sent by his Government to act as head of the war mission in the United States and co-ordinate the work of the various British official representatives outside the diplomatic sphere.

(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in France, photographed in company with M. Painleve, the French Minister of War.

(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

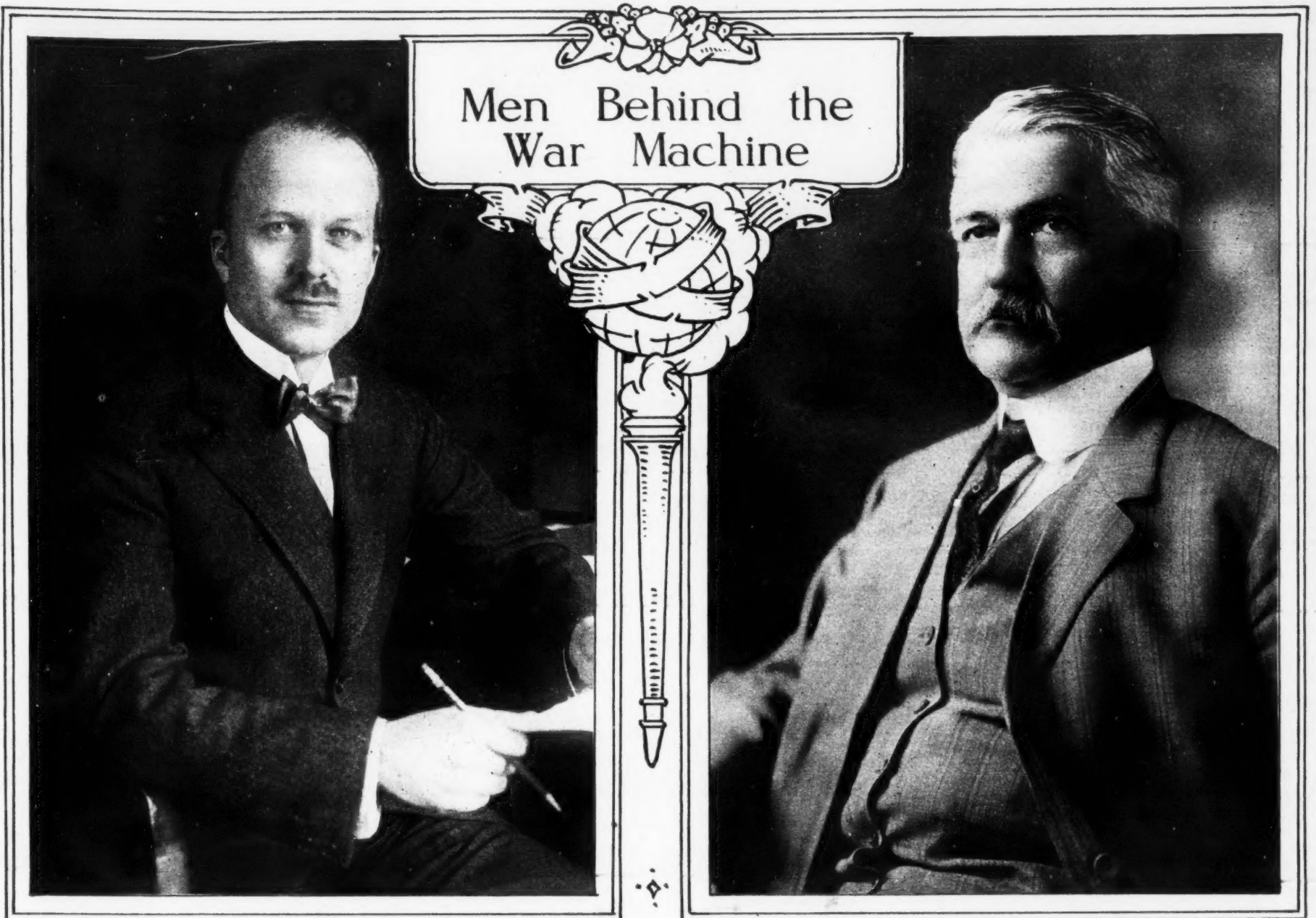


## The Navy's Vital Link Between the Atlantic and the Pacific.



A unique photograph of the Panama Canal, showing the U. S. S. Wisconsin being towed through the Culebra Cut on its passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic.  
(Photo Central News.)

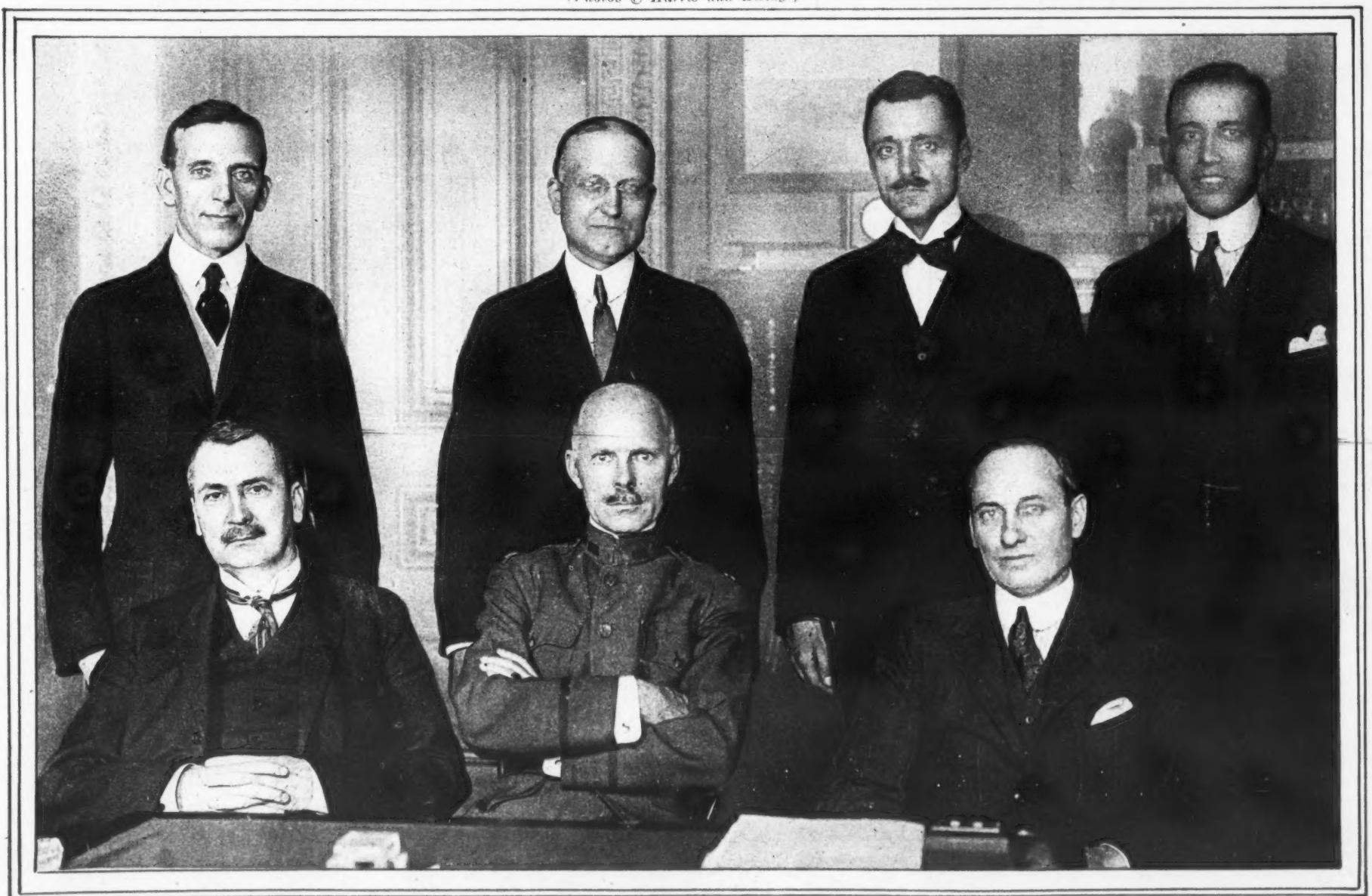




W. S. GIFFORD,  
Director of the Council of National Defense. Outside this  
important war work, he is an officer of the American  
Telephone and Telegraph Company.

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM C. GORGAS,  
who, as Surgeon General of the Medical Corps, is responsible  
for the general direction of the vast work of caring  
for sick and wounded soldiers.

(Photos © Harris and Ewing.)



THE AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION BOARD,  
formed to co-ordinate all work in connection with the manufacture of airplanes. Seated, left to right, Rear Admiral David W. Taylor  
of the Navy; Brigadier General George O. Squier, chief signal officer, Army; Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the board and a mem-  
ber of the Council of National Defense. Standing, left to right, Sidney G. Walden of Detroit, automobile manufacturer; E. A. Deeds of  
Dayton, ignition expert; R. L. Montgomery, a New York banker, and A. G. Cable of Chicago, Secretary of the board.



## A Contrast in the Fair Land of France.



A wood devastated by shellfire. Nothing but reforestation can transform the desolation into the sylvan glades which once were here.

(Photo Central News.)



The well-tilled fields of a peaceful French village out of range of shellfire. The men marching along the road are German prisoners taken by the Canadians.

(Photo American Press Association.)

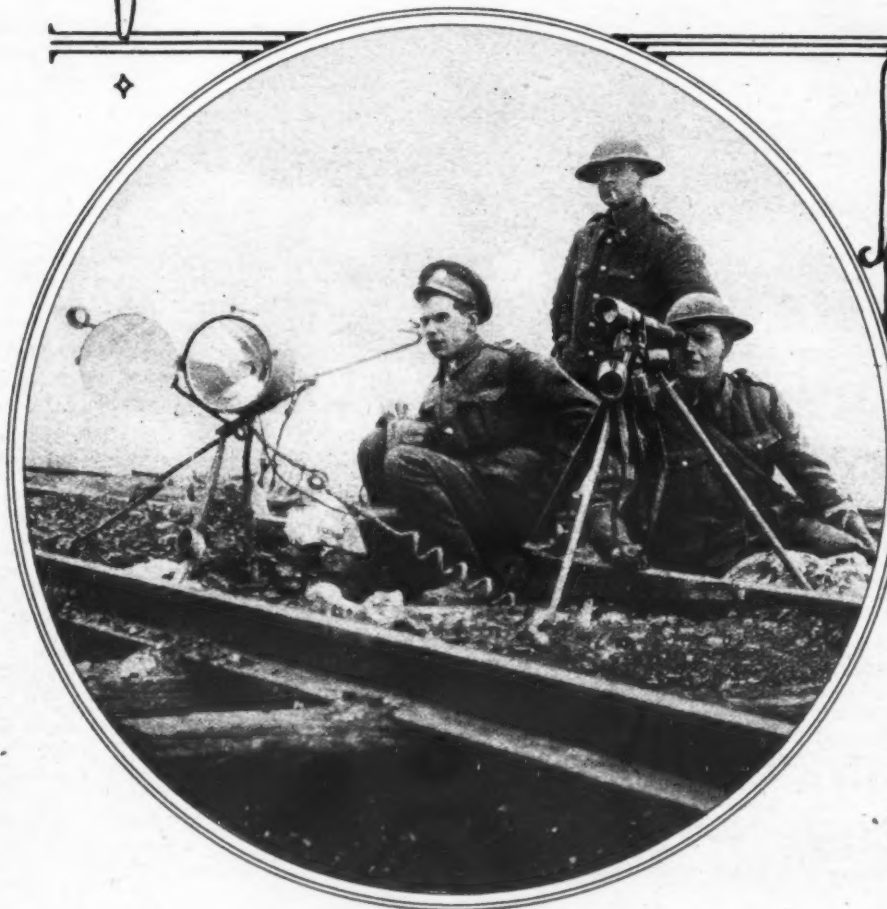


## Canada Doing Her Bit for the Allied Cause.



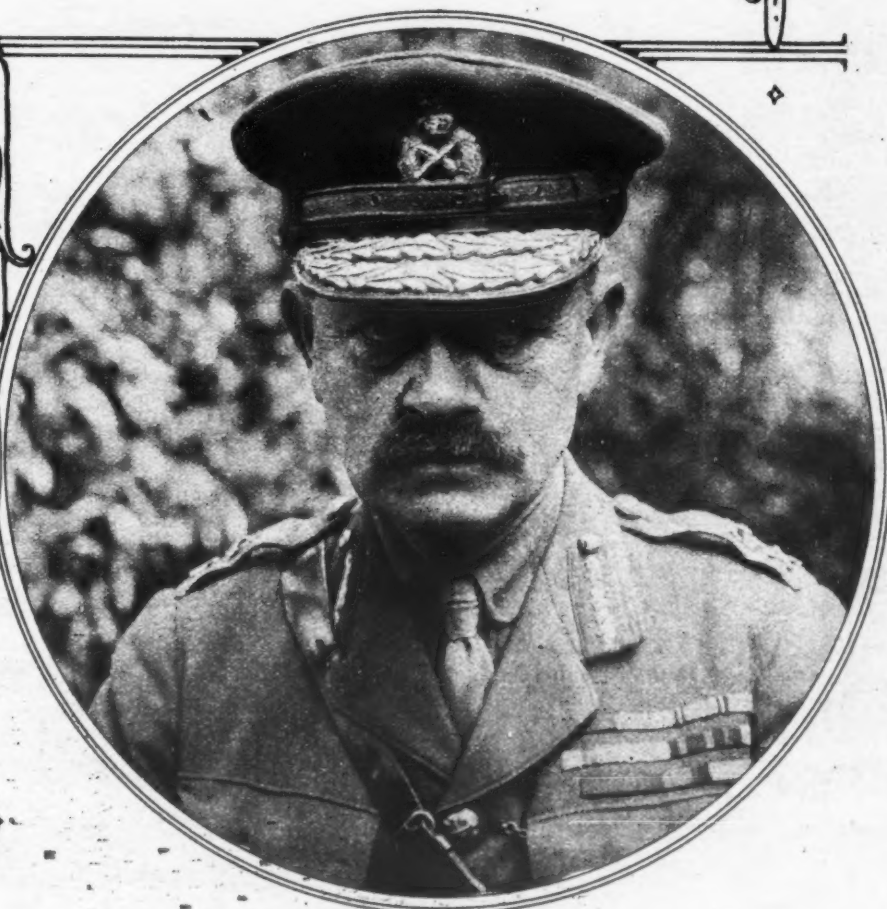
Canadian staff officers inspecting some of the booty taken by the Canadians in the famous fight for Vimy Ridge, while French village children, too young to realize the full significance of war, play alongside of the death-dealing weapons.

(Photo, American Press Assn.)



A signal station with a daylight lamp being used by the observers.

(Photo, Underwood & Underwood.)



LIEUT. GEN. SIR JULIAN BYNG,  
Commander of the Canadian forces in France.

(Photo, American Press Assn.)



# Where Plumer's British Army Blasted Its

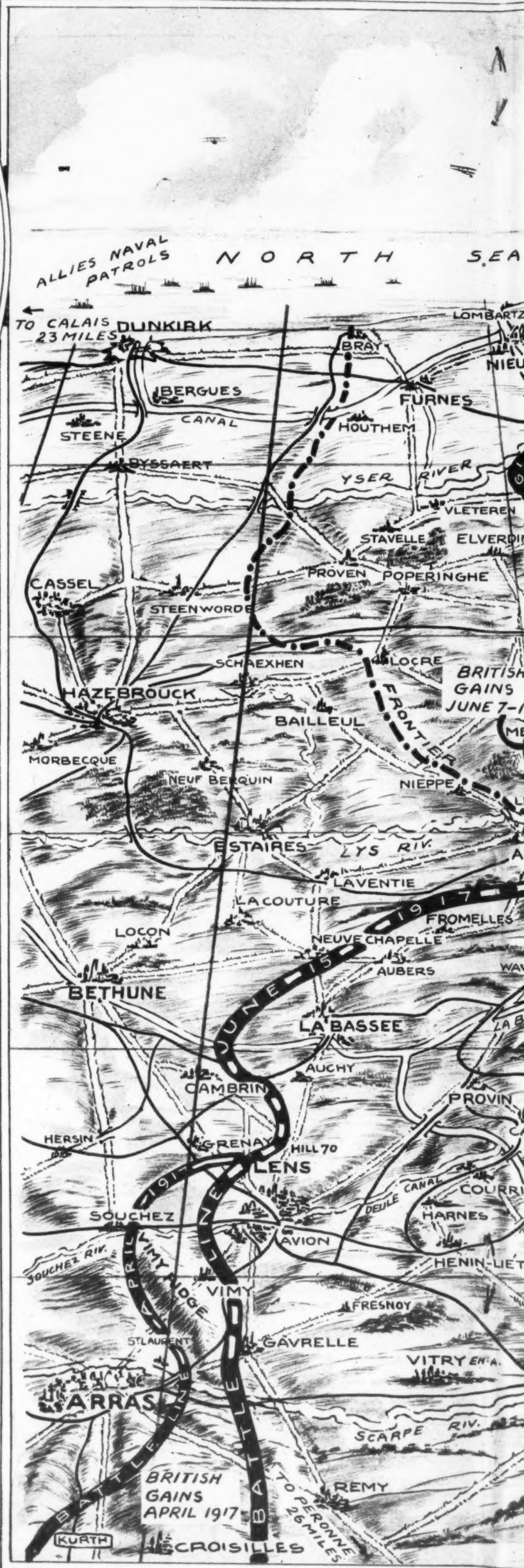


General Sir Herbert C. O. Plumer, in command of the Second British Army operating in Belgium.  
(Photo Bain News Service.)



A mine-thrower found in a trench abandoned by the Germans.  
(Photo Central News.)

The picture-map below (drawn in perspective in ten-mile squares) shows the scene of the latest British offensive against the lines held by the Germans for more than two and a half years. The gain south of Ypres, near Messines, although not very extensive, is of great strategic importance. A further gain along this point would



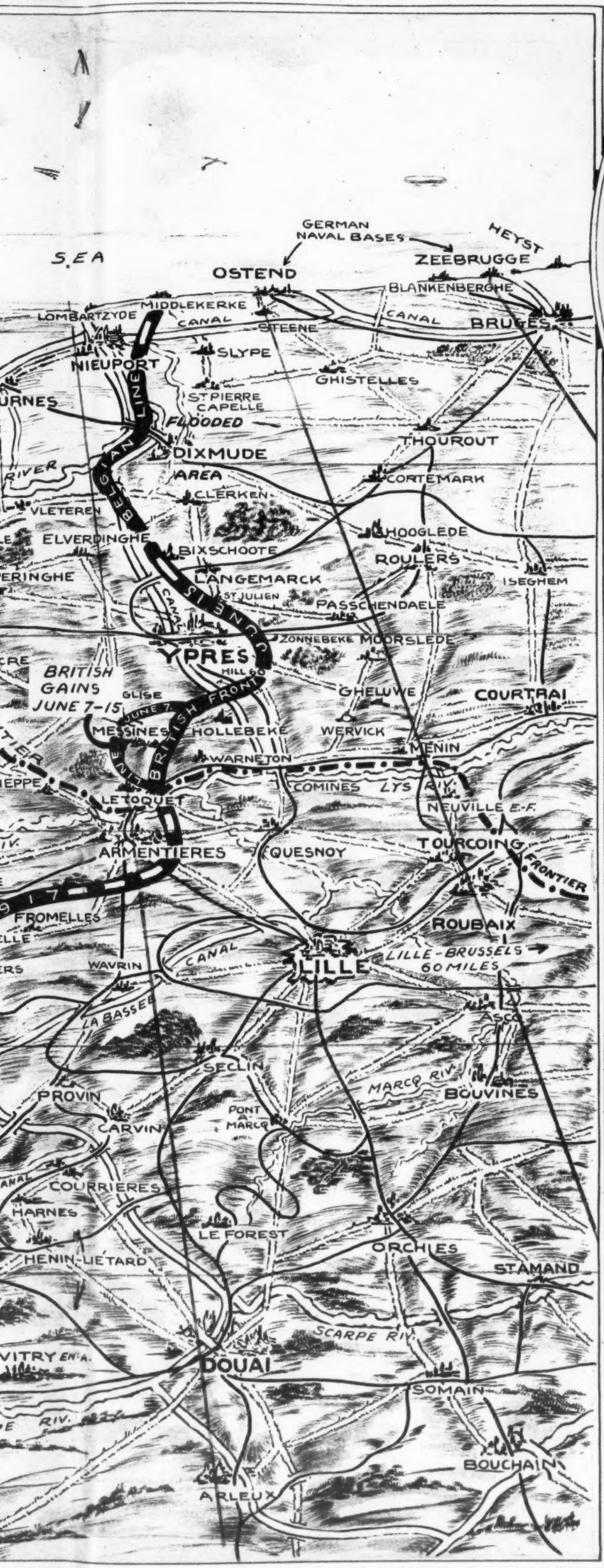


# Its Way Through the German Lines in Belgium

...in ten-  
...ritish of-  
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seriously threaten the fortified City of Lille, which is supposed to be the chief concentration point of the armies of the Crown Prince Rupprecht. Further south is shown the gains made by the British near Arras, notably at Vimy Ridge, in April.

(© The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial.)



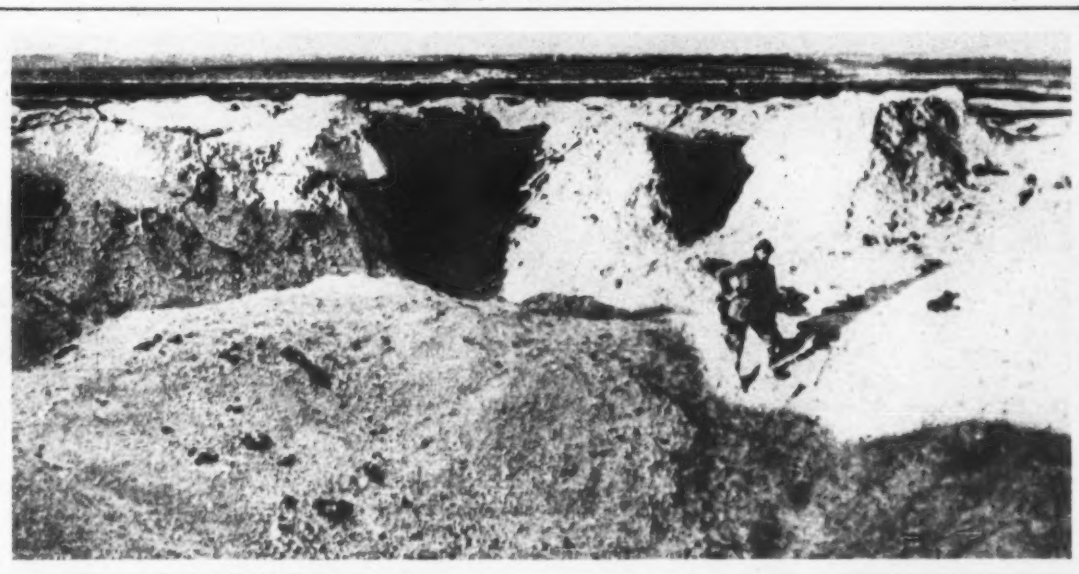
Crown Prince Rupprecht, commanding the German army opposing the British advance.

(Photo, Central News.)



The kind of explosion by land mines which has been a striking feature of the new British offensive in Belgium.

(Photo, Central News.)

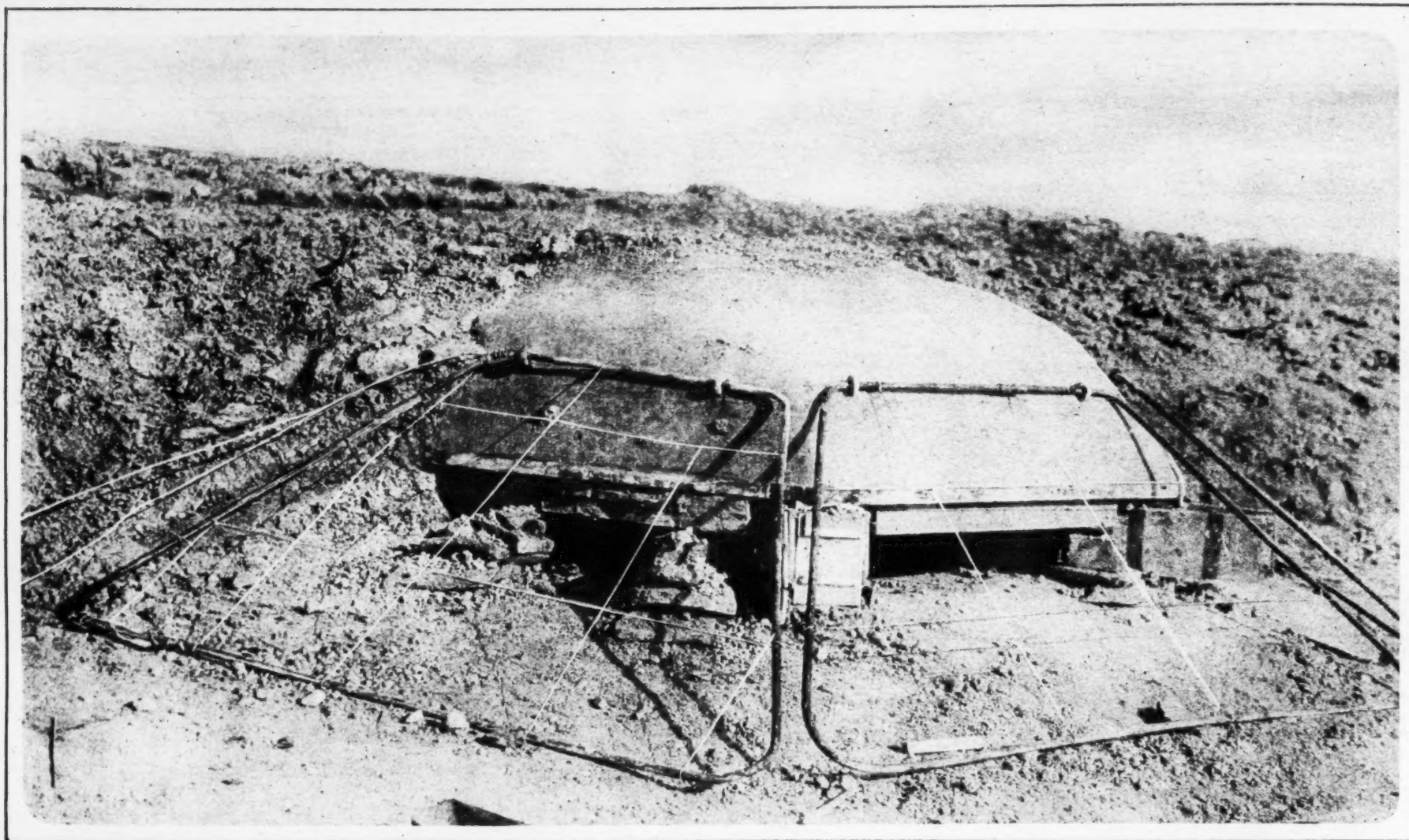


How trenches look after they have been mined and blasted by large quantities of high explosives.

(Photo, Underwood & Underwood.)

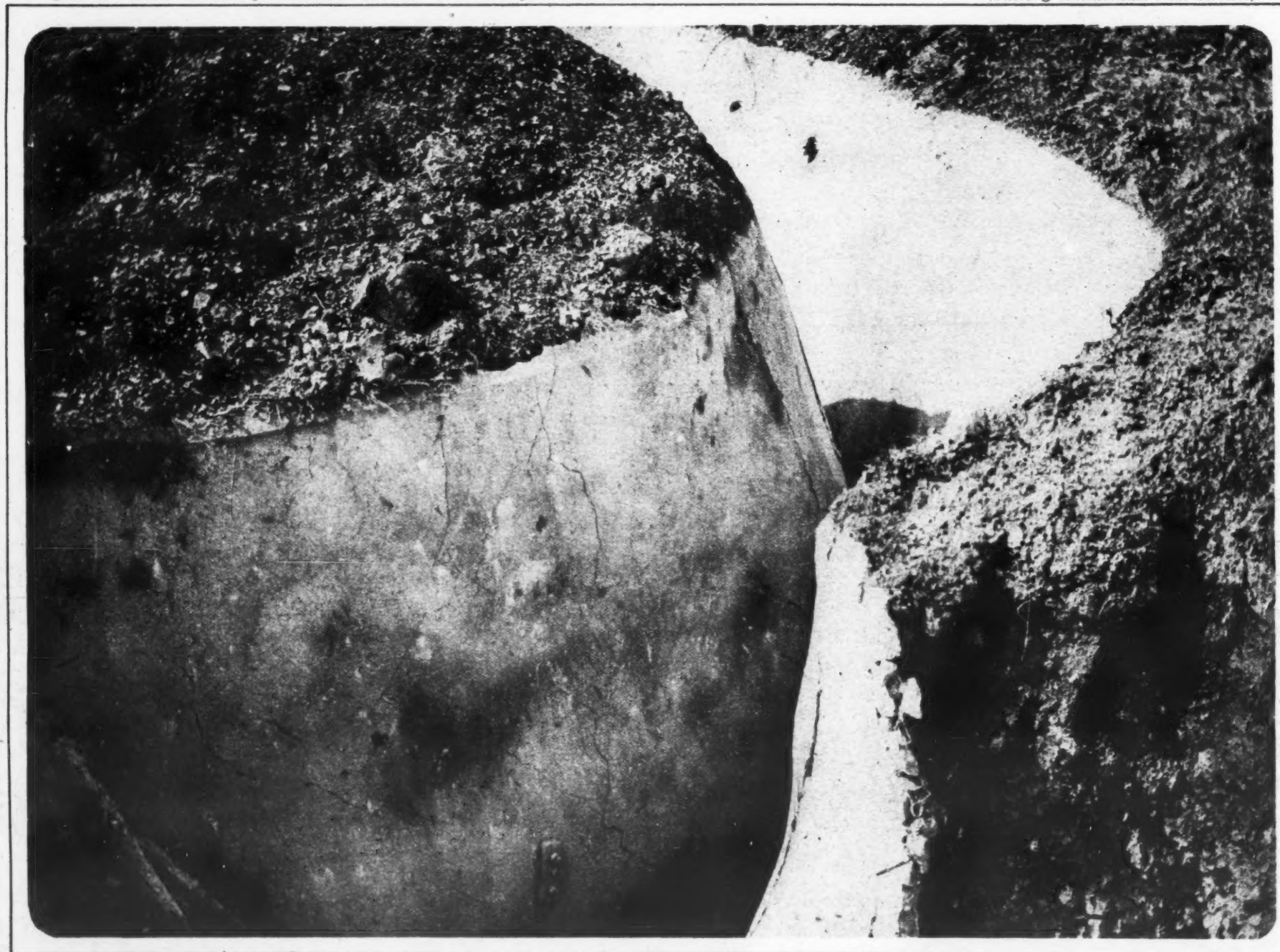


## Making Trenches Strong Enough to Resist Shells.



Efforts are being continually made to render trenches and defensive positions generally strong enough to resist high explosive shells. Above is shown a French gun shelter of cement and steel. The picture also illustrates a new method to hide big guns from aerial observers. Over the mouth of the emplacement is a steel frame covered with canvas which is automatically raised when the gun is fired. In this picture the frames have not yet been covered with canvas.

*Photo © International Film Service.)*



Entrance to a German underground shelter reinforced with concrete. This is a sample of the fortifications which have made the Hindenburg line famous and, it is said, impregnable. Electrical wiring adds to the formidable character of the trench.

*(Photo Pictorial Press.)*



## The Infinite Variety of Big Gun Havoc.



This is all that was left of the sugar refinery at Jeancourt after the Germans retreated. The replacement of destroyed industrial plants will alone be a considerable item in the cost of restoration after the war.

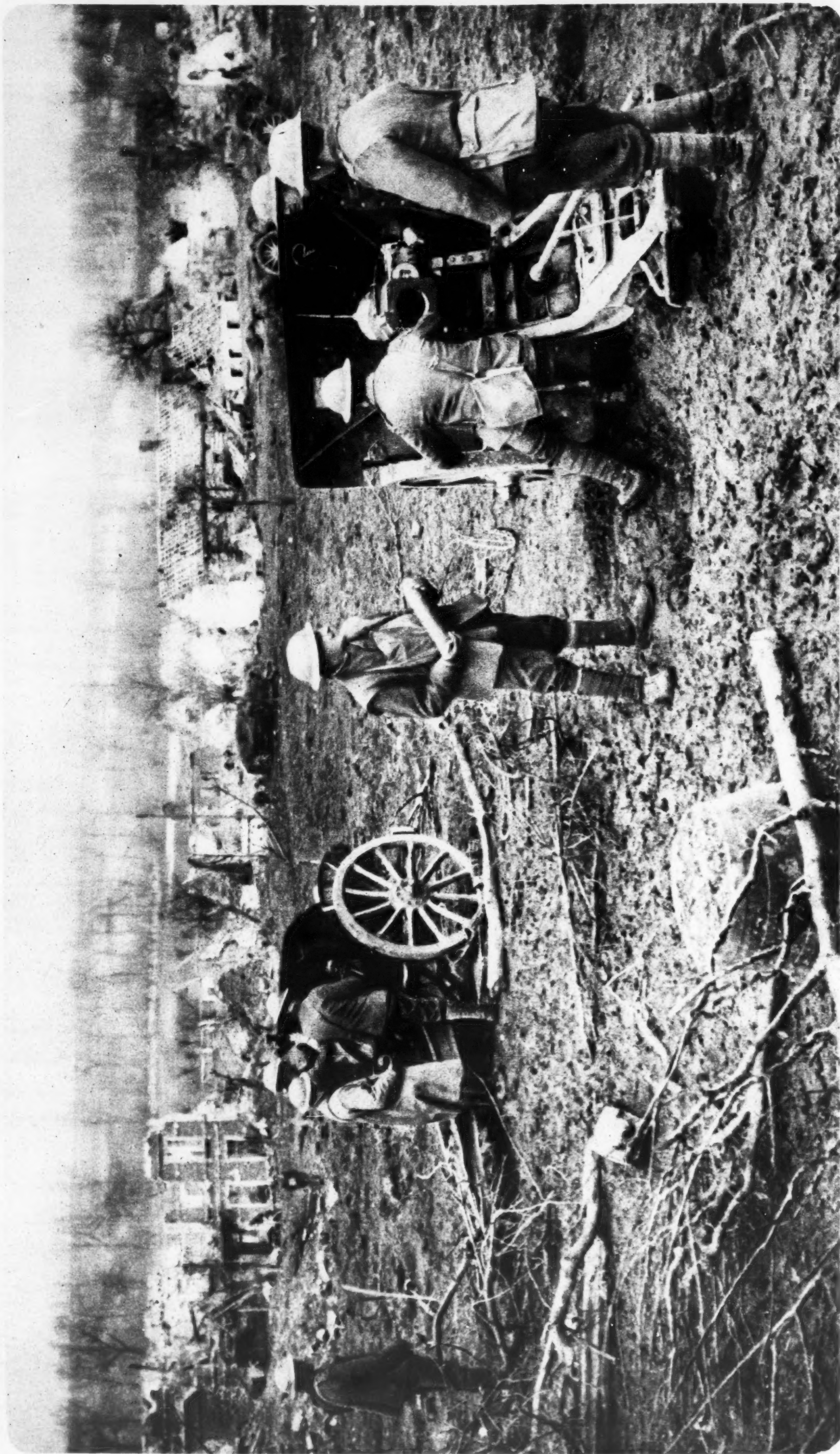


A British howitzer in action. The artillerymen have taken advantage of a ruined wall as a shelter for themselves and the big shells which the howitzer fires.

(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)



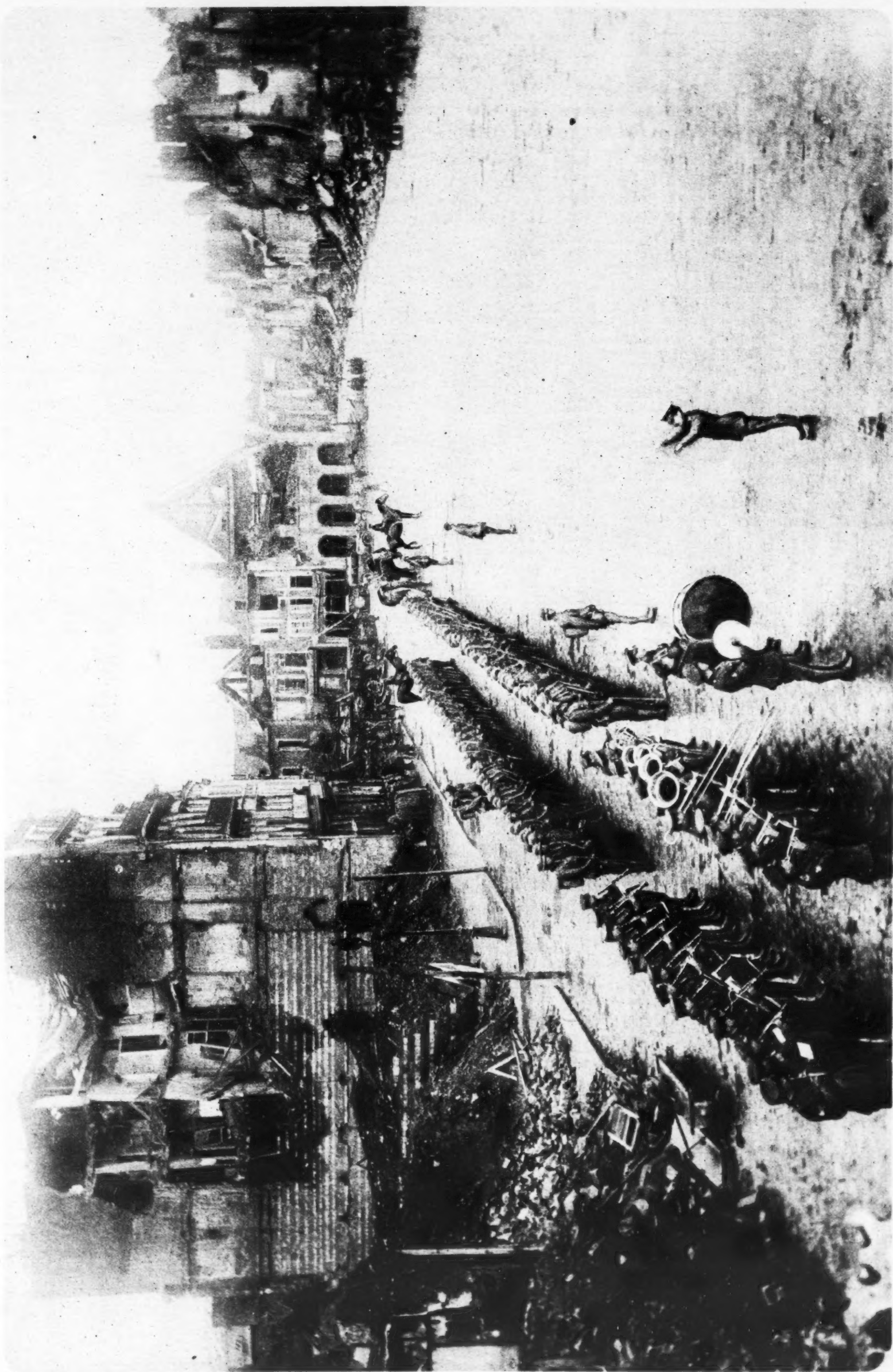
## Guns Captured From the Germans and Turned Against Them by British



Nothing gives the soldier greater satisfaction than to be able to attack the enemy with the enemy's own weapons. During the recent British drive in France many German guns were taken, and here we see a couple of them being fired by British artillerymen at the German positions. (Photo, Underwood & Underwood.)



# The Largest French Town Recaptured from the Germans

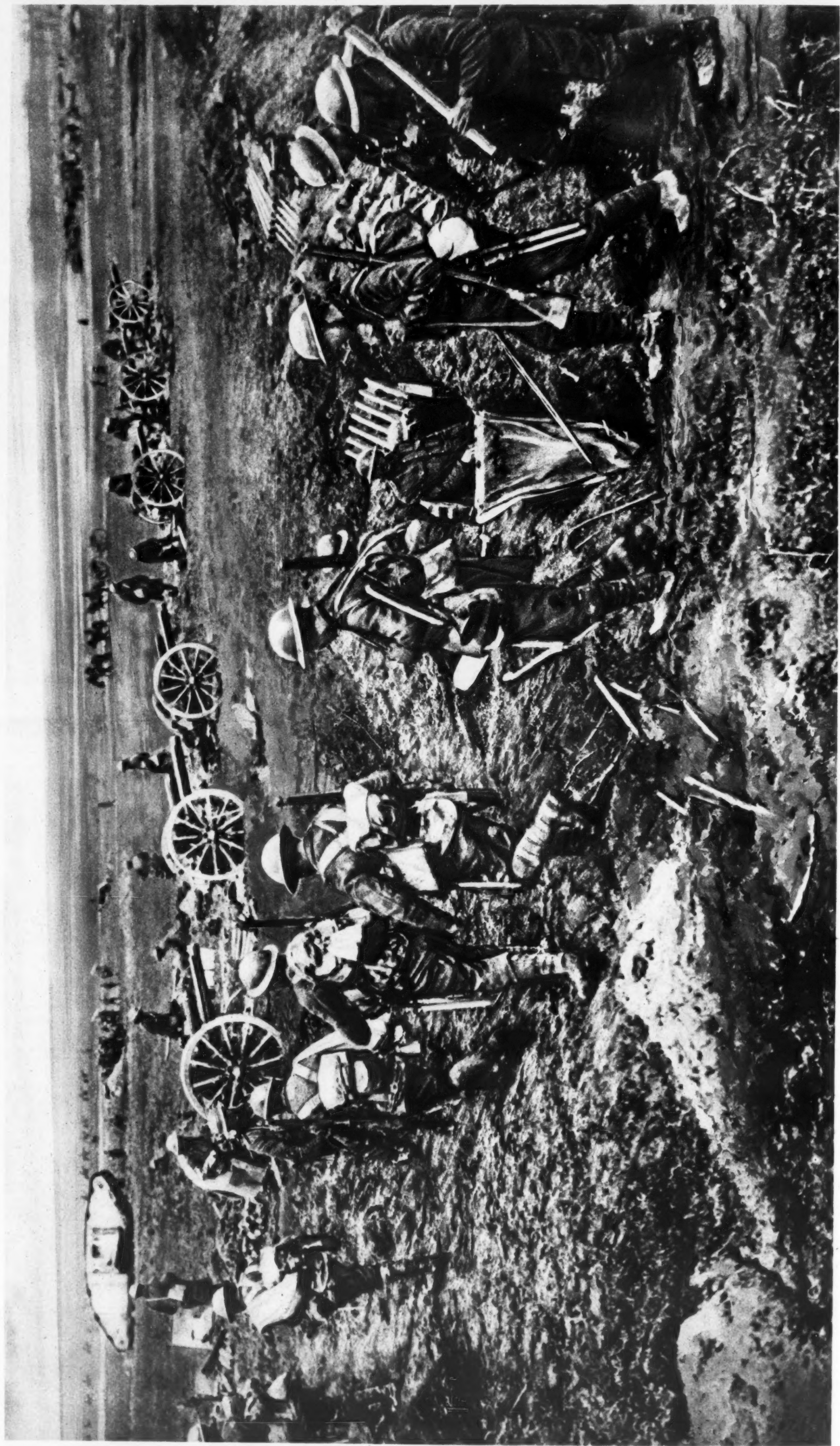


An impressive scene was witnessed amid the ruins of Peronne, the largest French city recaptured from the Germans in the recent British drive, when the French President visited the city and was received by a British regimental band and guard of honor d rawn up in the main street.

(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)



## A Photograph Which Rivals a Well Composed Painting

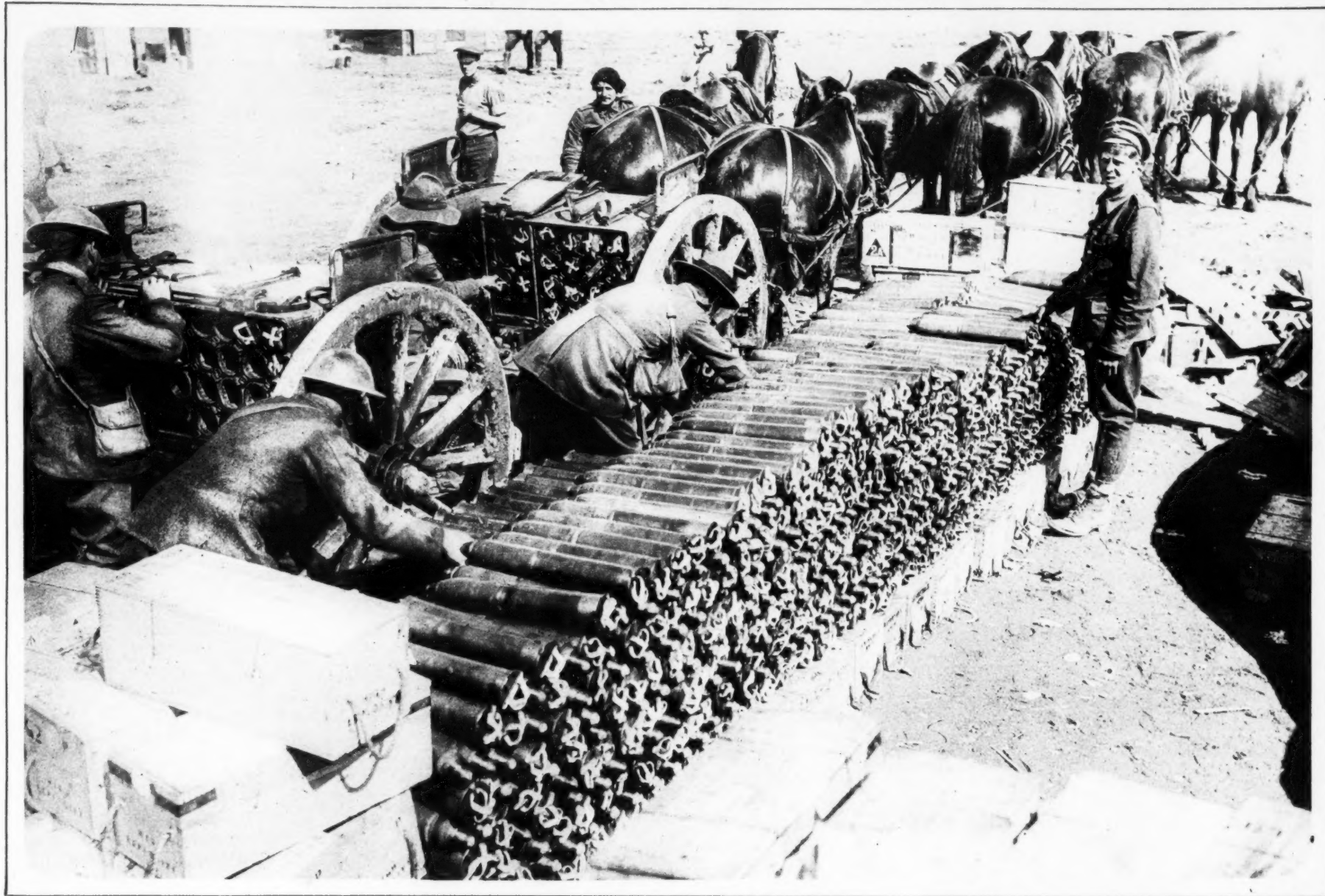


A typical battlefield scene near Arras. A battery of the British Royal Field Artillery has just taken up a new position closer to the enemy. In the foreground we see infantry in full war kit advancing to take possession of the trenches just cleared by the men who made the first assault.

A tank is also shown lumbering on unhalted toward the enemy lines, while in the extreme distance British cavalry is ready to speed up the Germans' retreat.  
(British Official Photo.)



## Two Necessities on the Front—Shells and Water



British artillerymen loading up limbers with ammunition behind the firing line.



A water supply station near the trenches on the French front. Fighting, the soldiers say, is a thirsty business.  
(Photos, Central News.)



## The Trail of Devastation in France.



The photograph above, which has just come to hand, shows the ruins of Arras, with a glimpse of the Hotel de Ville in the background.

(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)



To the left is another typical scene in the territory abandoned by the Germans. It is the village of Willerval, which was the concentration point of the Crown Prince Rupprecht's Bavarian Army.

(Photo Amer. Press Assn.)



## Desecrated Churchyards and Ruined Homes.



This was once the peaceful-looking churchyard at Thillois, near Bapaume. Now it is but one of the many scenes of wreckage and ruination which follow one another in monotonous succession along the line of the German retreat.  
(Photo Central News.)



Another picture to show how severely Arras has suffered. Not only the great public buildings, but the homes of the people have been destroyed on a wholesale scale.  
(Photo American Press Assn.)





## Children Who Know Little of Peace



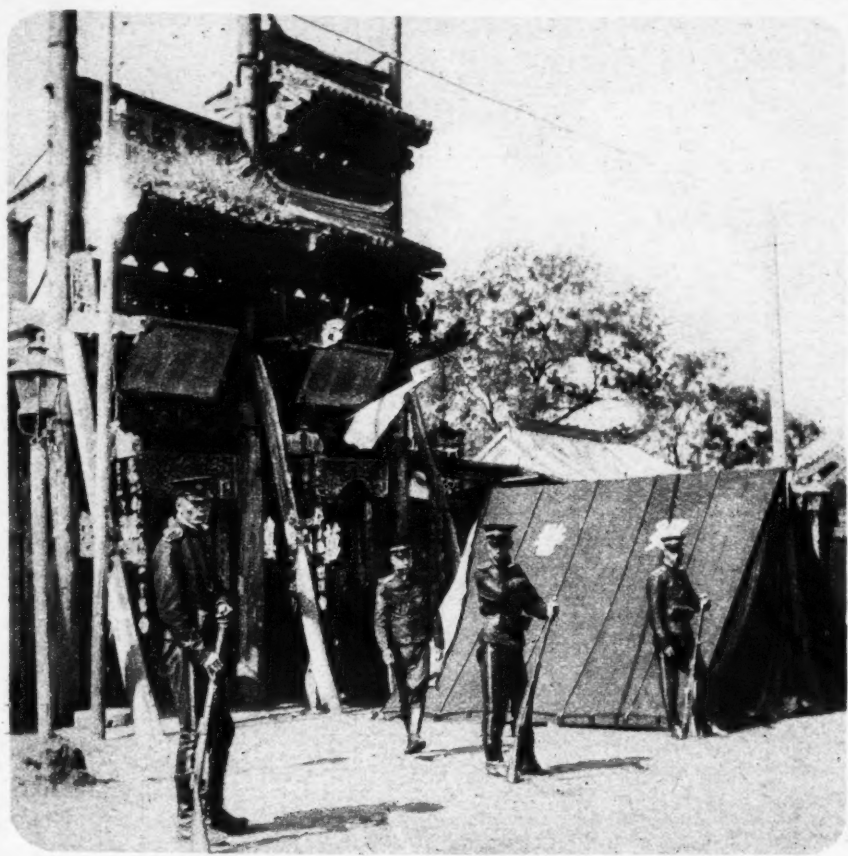
These children of Monastir, who have been growing up during the two Balkan wars and now the European war, are far more accustomed to an atmosphere of armed conflict than of peace. They are fetching water for the soldiers, from whom one of them has apparently received the helmet which he proudly wears.

(Photo,  
Central News.)





# A New Period of Storm and Stress in China.



Chinese military police on guard in the streets of Peking.

(Photo Central News Service.)



Manchu soldiers at the gates of the Imperial Palace in Peking. They are in striking contrast to the modern men with rifles.

(Photo Central News Service.)



A volunteer company of Americans, under the direction of Colonel W. C. Neville of the Marine Corps, was formed in Peking immediately after the United States declared war. In the background of the picture is Chen Men, the front gate of the City of Peking, which, since the Boxer troubles, has been guarded by the Marines from the American Legation.

(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



DR. PAUL S. REINSCH,

American Minister to China, a writer on world politics and an influential personality in diplomacy.



LI YUAN-HUNG,

President of the Chinese Republic, who is having a difficult time dealing with a rebellion which aims at his overthrow.

(Photo Bain News Service.)



# Joffre—Viviani—Balfour

Speeches of the French and British Envoys on

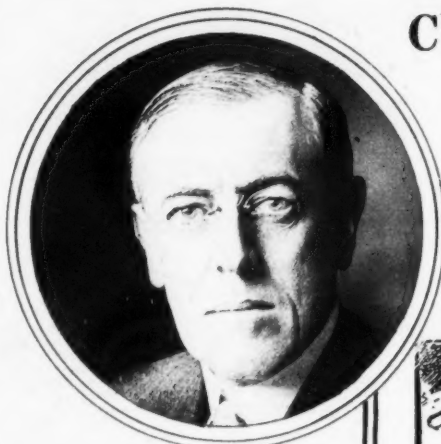
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